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VOL. II NO. 112

For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For the Proprietor on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

Printer and Publisher

Dine
At the

O.S.

For
Reservations Tel: 27880

CHURCHILL WEDDING BY CANDLELIGHT

But The Organ Played!

London, Feb. 11. Miss Mary Churchill, youngest daughter of the former Prime Minister, was married to-day at the height of Britain's power cut, with only four candles burning and no heat in the fashionable St Margaret's Church, to Captain Christopher Soames of the Coldstream Guards.

At the last minute, enough electricity was supplied so that the bride could walk down the aisle to traditional organ music instead of to a piano as had been expected. Thousands of Londoners braved the biting wind and waited for hours outside the church for a glimpse of the bride and her famous father.

Mr Churchill was cheered lustily amid shouts of "Hello Winnie"—cheers which accentuated the silence that greeted the Prime Minister's and Mrs Attlee's arrival to attend the wedding, which was one of the highlights of London's social season.

Mr Churchill grinned broadly and raised his fingers in the Victory salute, after which he offered his hand to his daughter for the march to the altar.

COLD AND DARK

The church was cold and virtually pitch dark, except for four candles on the altar and a single light burning over the organ.

Masses of yellow daffodils and mimosa banked the front of the altar and the minx and sable coats of the guests—some of whom were wearing colourful Paradise plumes in their hats—gave a marked contrast to the thousands of spectators in shabby overcoats and satchelcoats.

Captain Soames, the bridegroom, is at present assistant military attaché at the British Embassy in Paris. He served in North Africa and fought in the battle of El Alamein.

The wedding climaxed a love-at-first-sight meeting in Paris. Within a month of their meeting last November, they were engaged.

A special force of 35 foot and five mounted constables were posted outside St Margaret's in Westminster for the wedding, but they proved inadequate to hold back the crowd when the Churchill car, bearing the flag of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, drove up.—United Press.

Fire Disaster: 36 Still Missing

Berlin, Feb. 11. Eighty-six persons are still missing following the fatal fire which gutted a Berlin night club on Saturday and workers are still sifting through the debris hunting for bodies.

Police headquarters earlier had listed 104 missing but later it was reported that 18 of this number had turned up. Some who failed to report had been suffering from shock and others had been receiving treatment at private houses.

The bodies are so badly charred and in pieces that the first counts of 91 bodies recovered appeared to be an error.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

The Task Of Reafforestation

ONE of Hongkong's unhappiest and most unfortunate legacies of the war is reafforestation. For years the authorities waged a struggle with illegal woodcutters, with enough success to provide the colony with belts of woodland and scrub capable of preventing soil erosion and silting, and at the same time adding to the natural beauty of the place. With the overrunning of the colony by the Japanese in 1941, the protection so vital to the perpetuation of the forests was lost and the Chinese, desperate for firewood, swooped down on the more accessible areas and denuded them of their trees. A very great deal of patient work was ruined in a few months.

To-day, through the "Telegraph", it is officially disclosed that the Botanical and Forestry Department has started the big task of reafforestation, and the pronouncements of immediate and long term policies to give back to Hongkong its essential woodlands, are extremely encouraging. We must have a forest covering in water catchment areas if only to prevent large scale erosion; there are other considerations, such as the danger of rapid and complete silting up of the reservoirs during the rainy season, and inevitable landslides which could, and probably would, cause damage to property and possibly mean loss of life.

The immediate plans for correcting the present serious situation are realistic and workmanlike. The decision to resume the pre-war system of protection is sensible, and although it is a little disheartening to know that we must wait another twelve months for full scale planting of seedlings, there is comfort in the knowledge that the Forestry Department is making the fullest use of its nurseries and is going ahead as fast as possible with the work. The Department expects to have 100,000 seedlings planted by the end of next spring and this will, undoubtedly, reduce the danger of erosion and silting in the catchment areas. Complete reafforestation is a long term job, but the energetic manner in which it is being tackled is commendable and reassuring.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

REAFFORESTATION OF H. K. UNDER WAY

XMHA On The Air

Washington, Feb. 12. The action of 440 Chinese military in closing the former American radio station XMHA at Shanghai was interpreted by State Department sources as the culmination of the Nanking Government's determination to eliminate all stations in China in which the Chinese feel foreign influence is evident.

The impression here was that although XMHA at present is owned by the Chinese Catholic Bishop, Paul Yipin, it drew Nanking suppressive action because it had been broadcasting co-operatively with the United States Navy for the benefit of the United States armed forces in China.—Associated Press.

JEWS ALSO REJECT PLAN

Palestine Solution No Nearer

London, Feb. 11. Jewish leaders to-day joined the Arab states' delegates in rejecting the new British plan for Palestine, leaving the British Government faced with complete failure after week-long efforts for a compromise.

The British Government appeared confronted with the alternatives of either forcing a plan upon both sides or devising a new solution.

Sources close to the Foreign Office indicated that Mr Ernest Bevin might yet another attempt to save the London talks from final breakdown. He was known to be insisting that if given time, he could bring the Jews and Arabs together on a compromise solution, but neither Jews nor Arabs in London to-night showed any indication of a compromising mood.

Whitehall sources did not believe the Cabinet would try to impose its plan by force, particularly after the removal of all indication of a compromise mood.

Foreign Office sources indicated that Britain might take the whole matter to the United Nations as a last resort and might, in that case, call for a special meeting on grounds of urgency.

No decision so far has been taken by the Government. Mr Bevin was believed to be preparing a last appeal to both the Arabs and the Jews for continuation of talks in London.—United Press.

TASK OF GREAT MAGNITUDE

The Botanical and Forestry Department has started its great task of reafforestation of the colony which, to-day, is seriously threatened with soil erosion in some of the catchment areas. Seedlings from the government nurseries are being planted, but, said an official, replanting on a full scale will have to wait until the spring of next year.

The planting of seedlings from nurseries started this month and already about 5,000 trees have been planted, principally in the catchment areas. It is expected that by the end of next spring, 100,000 trees will have been planted.

An official said that they had been very unlucky in losing so many Tristania seedlings in the typhoon last year as this was one of the best types of trees for afforestation work. However, they had plenty of other seedlings to get along with.

He said that it would be five to 10 years before they developed into anything like full-sized trees, or would have any value as timber.

Dealing with the long term forest policy, the official said that every effort will be made to increase the undergrowth covering and tree growth in the protection forests on the steep hillsides and entrenchments.

This will be done by enforcing an efficient system of forest guards and by beating up the undergrowth with high forest trees wherever suitable. Such entrenchment areas which have no undergrowth will be potted with pine.

These protection areas must be fully dealt with before the afforestation of other areas is undertaken. Requisite attention will also be given to the planting of selected flowering trees where their ornamental value is high.

Special efforts will be made to check the erosion of those hilltops which have become completely denuded of all vegetation.

Fortunately, said the official, this has not become serious on any part of the island except on a small area around Tytan reservoir. On the mainland, however, in the area between Lai Chi Kok and Kwan Chung (or the Tsun Wan road) rather serious erosion is now taking place.

Later areas that were previously under forest will again be sown with pine, but the extent of these operations will have to depend largely on the possibility of protecting these areas from illegal tree cutting, as for the most part they are situated in the immediate vicinity of densely populated areas, such as Shaukiwan and Shamshui Po.

NEW TERRITORIES

Afforestation in the New Territories has great possibilities, declared the official, and may well prove, even in a short period like 20 years, to be a real benefit to the colony.

Disclosing that a start was made in 1939 to afforest part of the Shing Mun catchment area, he said this area does not present such big problems as the entrenchment areas in Hongkong from the point of view of protection, owing to its relative remoteness. Moreover, it is somewhat more gentle and broken topography does not make the necessity of preserving a forest cover as essential as for most other catchment areas; therefore, it forms an ideal choice for large scale forestry operations.

In 1938 a working plan was prepared for reafforestation in which it was proposed to set up an outfit-station and nursery with about 10 men to provide the requisite seedling for planting up this large area.

In 1945 inspection of plantations created in this area in 1939 and 1940 showed that moderately satisfactory results had been achieved in spite of complete lack of tending during the war years. These same plantations were almost completely destroyed by wood cutters in the spring of 1946.

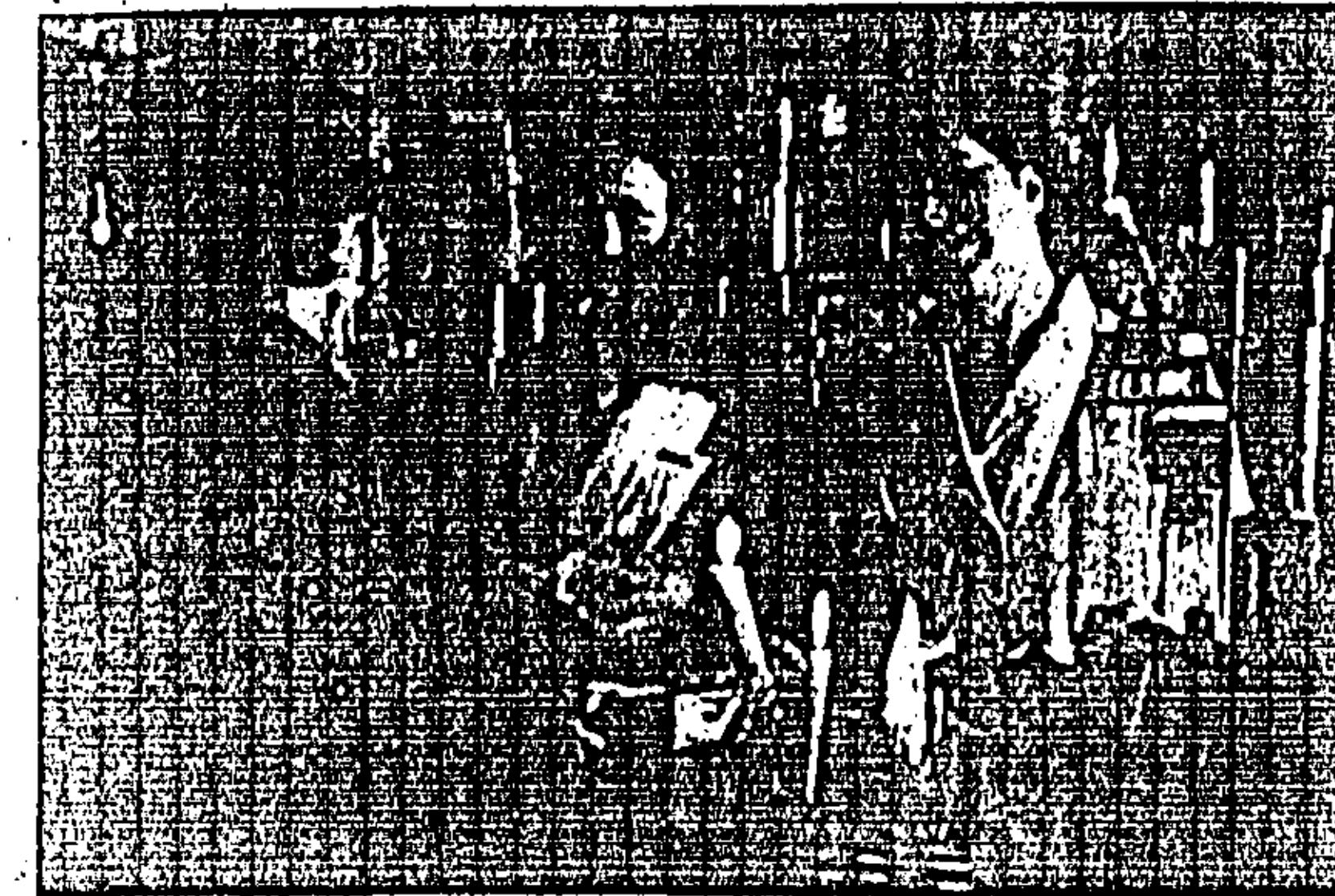
The official said that area offers the largest scope for afforestation by the government in the New Territories since all village rights were extinguished at the time of the construction of the reservoir.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

A site for the new headquarters of the Forestry Department has been tentatively selected near Tai Po Kau. This area in the past has been used for experimental work of various kinds and was well afforested up to 1945 when extensive fellings were

(Continued on Page 4)

IN ENGLAND TO-DAY



Here is a scene that is typical in many parts of England to-day, where shoppers have to be served by candlelight owing to electricity cuts made necessary by the acute coal shortage. Britain's towns and villages are almost as gloomy to-day as they were during the wartime blackout.

Britain Fights Coal Shortage And Snow

London, Feb. 12. The British turned despatch to its army and navy yesterday for ships and men, flame-throwers and bulldozers to open coal supply lanes blocked by the worst winter storm in more than half a century.

Fighting a fuel and power famine that already has immobilised more than 4,000,000 workers, Prime Minister Attlee and his Cabinet reviewed the crisis at a special meeting yesterday.

Shortly afterwards the War Office and the Admiralty were issued stand-by orders to give whatever help possible.

All kinds of expedients were considered, including the use of flame-throwers to clear snow-clogged rail lines, employment of submarines to generate electric power for coastal towns, and use of Radar to shepherd coal coasters through fog and ice.

Also considered by the Cabinet as a further coal conservation measure was the extension of daily domestic power cuts to all the Island except northern Scotland.

Warning of the possible extension was made officially at a Ministry of Fuel and Power press conference a few hours after the 10 Downing Street session.

Coal savings resulting from Monday's drastic power cuts, a Ministry spokesman reported, amounted to 22,500 tons, or about a third of normal consumption by generating stations.

"But," he added gloomily, "deliveries continue to be blocked by the weather."

"NOT SO GOOD"

He remarked the public co-operation in voluntarily halting power consumption for five hours daily was "not so good to-day as on Monday." In many areas it is technically impossible to cut domestic power users from lines which also serve essential industries.

"It is doubtful," announced Sir Guy Nott-Bower, Ministry Under-Secretary. "Whether at the close of yesterday the stock position of the power stations in the restricted areas was much improved. Outside the restricted areas, the stock position probably grew worse."

He said the Government was not considering any plan to buy United States coal to help tide the nation through the crisis.

Newspapers, only a few months ago granted increased supplies of newsprint, announced they will revert to reduced war-time size beginning Wednesday and continuing until further notice.

Many suburban and main line trains were withdrawn to clear the lines for priority coal shipments and London transport considered further service reduction after a peak hour traffic drop of more than 100,000 on Tuesday.—Associated Press.

BIG BEN BLACKED OUT

London, Feb. 11. The duel crisis became complete to-night—the lights on Big Ben's clock faces were blacked out for the first time since the end of the war.—United Press.

U.S. HELP UNLIKELY

Washington, Feb. 11. Industry sources to-day said they doubted if the United States could send any speedy relief to Britain in the coal shortages of England and Wales.

They opined that lack of ships and England's unfavourable trading position would hamper large scale help despite the fact that the American coal production for the week ending February 1 set a 20-year peak with a total of 13,775,000 tons.—United Press.

Fire Brigade Says Goodbye To Some Old Friends

Once upon a time Hongkong could boast that it was the only city with fire engines driven by Rolls Royce motors. Now, all but one of these appliances are offered for public auction next Friday. One is being retained to deal with small fires.

Asked why the Brigade was disposing of its Rolls Royce engines, Mr McIntosh Smith, Chief Fire Officer, told the "Telegraph" to-day that they were actually replaced in 1941, but were kept for training the Auxiliary Fire Brigade and ARP personnel.

Mr Smith disclosed that the Rolls Royce Dennis and Merryweather engines were replaced six years ago by four American La France appliances of the latest type.

Experienced had proved these American machines were highly well-trained men.

TO-DAY
&
TO-MORROW

THEENIE

AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

MEET THE MODERN 'MATA HARI'!



Reland them UNITED ARTISTS
STARTS FRIDAY! Together for the First Time!
Tyrone POWER in "A YANK IN THE R.A.F."
Betty GRABLE in "A YANK IN THE R.A.F."

TAJCHAMBARA

TO-DAY ONLY
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



To-morrow! "THE MASTER RACE"

CENTRAL
THEATRE

— 5 SHOWS DAILY —

At 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



CATHAY — SHOWING TO-DAY —
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
TOGETHER AGAIN!

NICK, NORA AND ASTA IN THEIR NEWEST,
FUNNIEST AND MOST EXCITING RIOT!

William POWELL • Myrna LOY in

"THE THIN MAN
GOES HOME"
An M-G-M Picture

DINE AT



POCKET CARTOON



NOW the private affairs of the Press are about to be investigated by a royal commission this column would like to say that it does not fear the strictest inquiries which may be considered in the public interest.

In fact, it has decided to save the royal commission a lot of trouble by making a few disclosures at once.

As royal commissions of inquiry are normally gluttons for detail, here are some which should satisfy the hungriest seeker after useless information.

Since the column's typewriter seized-up in 1942 it has been written by hand, in pencil on sheets of paper pins, by 10ins. The pencils are 20ins long when new, hexagonal and about a 1/4in. in diameter.

The column doesn't know the circumference of the pencils because the column isn't sure that a hexagon can have a circumference. A circumference is a line that bounds a circle.

What's more, the column isn't sure about the diameter of a hexagon, either. Is it the line drawn between the apexes of two opposite triangles or the line drawn between any two opposite points dividing it in half?

As the column has forgotten all its Euclid except that "the angles at the vertex of an isosceles triangle are equal" and that "two parallel straight lines will never meet" (like Stalin and Truman) it would be grateful for any information from clever readers which would help the royal commission.

As his home was his club, he persuaded members to give open house to American officers, made himself greeter.

In the first few days four turned up. They liked Smith and the news got around. He could talk; better still, he could listen, and he always had the odd bottle tucked away.

Names on the shield are those of the original quartet, first of the hundreds who call Fred friend.

IN London looking for rare violins are REUBEN OLSEN, round and twinkling, with CARL BECKER, Cassius-built, who has made more than 500 violins himself.

Their firm in Chicago is the oldest in America, their rooms at Grosvenor House are piled with fiddle-cases, but they have not found another Stradivarius.

Between them they know all that is to be known about 500 Strads, have just published a life-time's study. Yet almost every day back home someone brings in an old fiddle ("been in the family for years") and inside is a Stradivari label.

And always it is the facsimile once much used in cheap violins; it describes the type, not the maker.

Carl plays the cello "a little"—Reub sticks to bridge.

NOW this interests me a lot. Mrs. MABEL J. KINGSBURY of Worthing has been deaf for many years. She was thinking the other day what she would choose if given just one chance to hear again. She writes:

"After careful consideration I decided I would like to hear a good tenor singing that beautiful hymn 'Lead Kindly Light.'"

What would you choose?

LET us hope that Mr. Justice WROTHESLEY did not expect to be taken seriously when suggesting that a "married" or "single" entry on an identity card would help to reduce bigness. A little faking is so easy, would stop no would-be bigamist.

Except for keeping unclerk bureaucrats in jobs, identity cards are valueless and overdue for the scrap-heap.

OLD BAILEY reporter ERNIE SPRING and nine other Rover Scouts made solemn covenant on the hill at Kensal Rise: that "whatever fortune, good or ill, befalls us we meet on the brow of the hill, 20 years hence."

That was at 7 p.m. on December 23, 1926. All ten were there again, eight with wives.

FROM the "Domestic Wanted" column of a Lincolnshire newspaper:

Nanny, nine months, hornless, docile, from seven-pintler, £4.

NANCY Nancy Makes It a Habit



Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

If the royal commission finds that there is no point in writing a column mainly about nothing, this column will probably be the first to agree with it.

Motive?

If the royal commission asks this question, the answer is that there is no motive but greed.

The column does not believe in writing for anything but money, and gets as much as it possibly can.

But this does not mean that it will write anything for money. If you offered it £1,000,000,000 it wouldn't write anything or offer any opinion, it didn't believe in. That is, not unless the money was tax-free.

What it believes may be rubbish. But that's not the point. It believes it.

So far as money is concerned, the column is like the girl in the song, "poor but honest," but, unlike the girl, has not succumbed to a rich man. But in fairness to the rich man, it must be said that he never attempted seduction. Therefore the column may not be so virtuous after all.

The column is poor, not because it is badly paid; it is very well paid. But not so fantastically well paid as the gossips and know-all's make out.

It is poor because for many years more than half its income has gone directly to the Government.

It is also poor because it has spent the rest of its money on bad whisky, good women, and cigarettes. Apart from the good women, this means that most of its income has gone directly or indirectly to the Government.

Slightly Left

THE column's political views are Left, as observed by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe in the House of Commons.

But it is not extreme Left and it is not slavishly Left. It is as willing to offer criticism of the Left as it is to offer criticism of the Right.

It is Left mainly for two reasons. It believes in a fairer distribution of wealth and is certainly suffering for its beliefs. It does not believe in the future of the Conservative Party any more than it believes in the future of humbug cabbs.

It does not ask anybody to share its beliefs. It must confess that it doesn't care what any individual believes. Moreover it doesn't believe that its views, political or otherwise, have the slightest effect on the views of its readers.

It thinks that people's views are dictated either by their character or the impact of experience on their consciences. Facts, not opinion, will awaken their consciences.

Well, that's about all the column can tell the royal commission about itself.

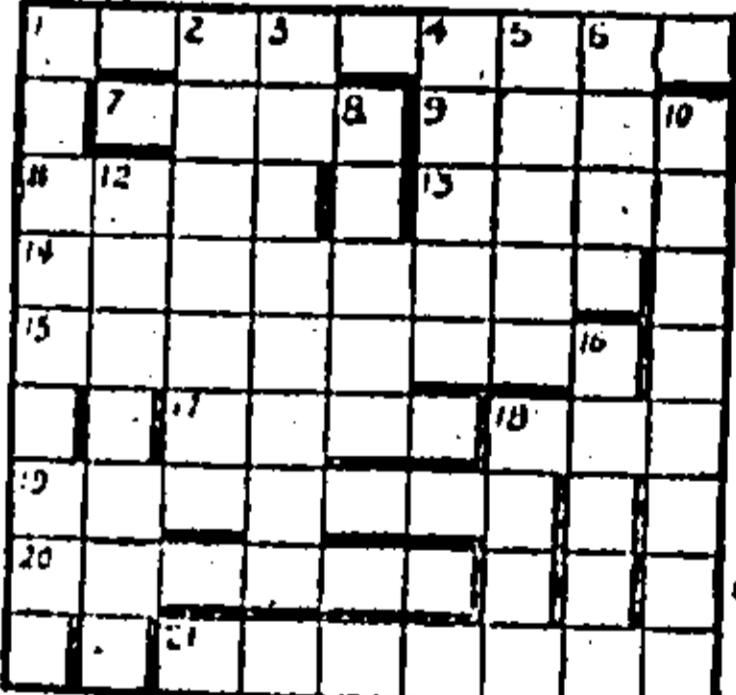
The R.C. might ask: "If you don't think the column's views have any effect on readers, why has it expressed them?" The answer is that it probably couldn't think of anything else at the time.

And if the R.C. wants to know if the column owns any shares in this newspaper or any other, the answer is NO.

It has never owned any shares of any kind anywhere at any time.

It has told you what it does with its money.

CROSSWORD



- 1. Open taper (tanzi). (10)
- 2. Return to the pot. (14)
- 3. What you can solve it. (14)
- 4. Part of our rations. (14)
- 5. Take care to compete in it. (14)
- 6. Tropas. (8)
- 7. An old name for a red wine. (8)
- 8. Sold. (4)
- 9. Round the judges. (7)
- 10. Sea branch of the Mediterranean. (11)
- 11. Draw. (4)
- 12. It provided the main tuck. (10)
- 13. Not a short treatise or anything. (10)
- 14. Mechanical. (7)
- 15. Dutch. (4)
- 16. The well-known lie. (6)
- 17. What we are all waiting for. (6)
- 18. The robbers' reward. (10)
- 19. Sides of the other side. (7)
- 20. Guesses the right man's name. (5)
- 21. Draw. (4)

- 22. Solution of yesterday's puzzle. (Armenian)
- 23. Penitentiary. (14)
- 24. Coat. (14)
- 25. Bat. (14)
- 26. Bass. (13)
- 27. Osteoporosis. (14)
- 28. New York Money. (14)
- 29. Dress. (14)
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This Space Every Day

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS

Posed by Dorothy Lamour for Lois Leeds.
Learn to apply makeup step by step.**"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"**

Dear Lois Leeds—Please suggest a makeup for a coarse skin, large face, slightly red and skin a little oily.—MRS L.

Cleanse well, then go over the skin with a dampened pad of cotton. Then dip the cotton pad in skin lotion and go over the skin again. Blend on makeup lotion in a beige tone. Be sure that there is no pink cast. Stroke until perfectly blended, then blot dry with a cosmetic tissue. No rouge is necessary. Pat and brush on face powder till you get a nice mat finish. Now use a Lipstick in a Rose-Red shade. Brush the eyebrows and lashes. Use a touch of eyeshadow and stroke the eyelashes with mascara. Hair swept into a high coiffure would blend in beautifully and a deep "V" neckline would add to the charming picture.

Dear Lois Leeds—Are long gloves made of dress material, worn?—M. C.

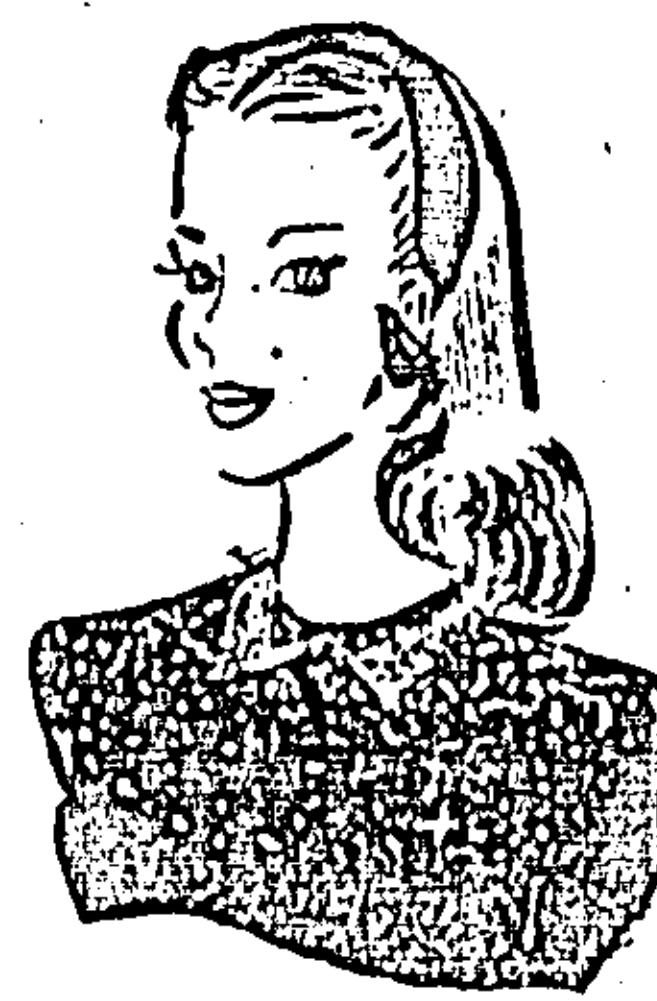
Yes, and they are very smart! If you are clever at sewing you could make a pair from a pattern.

Dear Lois Leeds—What will smooth dry, rough skin?—J. R.

Proper diet and proper skin care. No soap and water for at least ten days. A light padding with 3 parts of cold cream and 2 parts of cosmetic oil. A cream mask treatment twice a week until you see results.

Dear Lois Leeds—Please repeat the mask used in bleaching light freckles.—J. M.

Here it is. Mix the white of one egg with the juice of one lemon. Blend sufficient oatmeal or almond meal to make a thin paste. Apply to the face, arms, back; wherever your freckles gather. Leave on until dry. Rinse off with warm water.



NEW ANGLE
On white-collared frock is this tiny collar showed units with white sequins. Sequins also scatter shoulders and bodice.
(Drawn by Virginia.)

Hair Rinses To Match Gowns

A new Institute of Hairdressing, just opened in London, promises to give an important lead to hairdressers in Britain. It will enable them to go to London from all over the country to learn advanced hair-styling and have a refresher course. Mr. Charles Plumridge, the well-known hair-stylist, who started the Institute, has some firm views on what women want to do with their hair in these postwar years. He disagrees, for instance, with the suggestion that short hair has come back to stay. Women, on the contrary, will prefer longer hair, he believes.

Most of the new styles at the Institute are dressed high, especially for evening. The backs are awa- ea and upswt. For daytime wear with hats the hair was dropped at the back and criss-cross on the neck. Even new colours are being introduced. It is possible today for a woman to bring a piece of her evening dress and have a rinse to match; the colour can be washed out in the morning.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith

Copyright 1947 by REX SERVICE, INC. T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
"The girls will have to quit this arguing every morning—let John wear his own shirt for a change!"

Exile In Siberia For Soviet Atom Scientist

Russia's most brilliant atomic scientist, Dr Peter Kapitza, one-time professor at Cambridge University, has been exiled to Siberia, according to American Embassy sources in London.

A tragic story, not unlike Canada's atomic bomb treason trial, revolves around Kapitza's numerous international connections, which led the 53-year-old professor to continue a wide correspondence with scientists throughout the world until the time of his arrest.

This lifelong habit of exchanging ideas and information came under close surveillance after Kapitza was given charge of Soviet atomic research and, although he pleaded that his letters contained no reference to nuclear research, he was found guilty of "criminal negligence."

The American Embassy at Moscow, however, believes the Soviet will attempt to make him continue his work during his exile.

The sentence is not necessarily severe, merely cutting Kapitza off from international contacts.

In 1938 Kapitza surprised the world by leaving Cambridge University to journey to Moscow, where he lectured to the Academy of Science.

A former Czarist, he agreed to become a Russian citizen on the Soviet offering to equip a huge laboratory under his personal direction.

Lonely Old Man Dies Beside Wife

Unable to live without his wife, William Roberts, 56-year-old American musical genius, dressed himself in frayed finery when she died, then lay down beside her body and died of a broken heart or starvation.

The couple, who were once wealthy, lived in a 20-room mansion. They were poverty-stricken, but were too proud to ask for help or to sell any of the priceless antiques with which the house was filled.

Police were summoned by neighbours when they heard the Roberts' dog whining.

The dog refused to let police enter the bedroom where the dead couple were lying, and police had to shoot it.

On bed was the emaciated body of Mrs Roberts, who had not been outside the house for 20 years.

Beside her was her dead husband, faultlessly attired in frayed trousers, soft white shirt, flowing black tie, black frock coat and even a broad-brimmed hat.

Only Piano Dusted
The couple, who had been dead about a fortnight, had lived in the one room for some time. Gas and electricity had been cut off for some years and they had cooked their food in an open fireplace.

The once stately mansion was filled with beautiful furniture, exquisite cut glass and silver, and a large musical library.

A grand piano was the only thing in the house that had been dusted regularly.

Throughout the house the plaster had crumbled from the walls and ceilings, and dust hung heavily on the tattered velvets and brocades.

MISERY FOR SUFFERERS OF ULCERS

There would be a tremendous reduction in human misery if someone discovered a permanent cure for stomach ulcers, or could say what causes them, said a leading Harley St specialist recently.

Gastric and duodenal ulcers cause only one per cent. of deaths, but when they recur or persist for years on end, they surely rank with major diseases as a source of misery and ill-health.

Actual formation of a stomach ulcer occurs in this way: The digestive juices attack a weak spot in the stomach lining and simply digest, or partly digest, the wall of the stomach.

The spot then becomes raw, painful, and the presence of the digestive juices prevents it from healing up. What causes this? It can't be the acid in the stomach, as many believe, because everyone has acid, but not everyone has gastric ulcers, said the doctor.

Protective Substance
Research in America suggests that there is a protective substance in the body which prevents the gastric juices from digesting the stomach, and that a lack of this leads to ulcers.

It is also known that ulcers cause more deaths among poor than the rich—stomach ulcers, that is. Duodenal ulcers, a stage further along in the digestive system, are commoner among higher social grades.

Other confusing data about ulcers: they run in families; they depend on the personality of the subject; they depend upon environment; they can sometimes be cured by removing a source of worry, said the specialist.



FRIENDLY BATTLE OF ATLANTIC

Britain is winning the peace-time Battle of the Atlantic—a bloodless, friendly battle between British and American steamship companies competing for passengers.

With the two "Queens," Britain has won the first round. America opens the fight with their new 26,000-ton liner, America.

With the Queen Elizabeth already carrying 2,200 passengers each trip, and the Queen Mary ready for sailings this month in the greatest-ever passenger demand, British Cunard White-Star Lines can congratulate themselves.

The Americans, on the other hand, now realize their great mistake when, some years ago, they turned from building super-liners to the medium-sized ship.

The main tendencies in Transatlantic liners are:

1. Medium sized, fairly conservatively designed ships, economical and suitable for any route.

2. Super-liners, modern, revolutionary, high speed, with a 2,000 to 2,500 passenger capacity, capable of attracting the wealthiest passengers.

British unhesitatingly plumped for the second course; Americans, after their Leviathan experience, for the first. But now there is third, and, as yet, unplanned tendency.

Ship Of Future

The Transatlantic liner of the next decade may be of 30,000 tons. At present the United States Lines, owners of the America, are planning a 40,000-tonner, half the size of the "Queens." They want her to be faster than the Elizabeth. She will cost, it is thought, something like £12,500,000.

In the meantime, it is undoubtedly irritating to the Americans—not to say exceedingly unprofitable—that foreign ships should carry the majority of the million odd people who enter, and the half million who leave annually.

'Old Tom' Silent After Years

In the bustling country town of Amersham, Buckinghamshire, "Old Tom," 18th century bell in the Town Hall clock, will never again strike the hours. It is to be replaced by an electric clock with luminous dials.

The clock ceased to function properly after British troops, billeted in the Town Hall before embarking for the Normandy landings, climbed to the top of the tower one night and stopped it because "Old Tom" kept them awake at night.

All efforts by the local authorities to restart the clock failed, and when the clock was dismantled recently it was found that the parts could not be replaced.

Now "Old Tom" will be rung only to call out the Fire Brigade.



Skimming gracefully over the balustrade of the Castle, the small pirate alights on a low, courtyard and at once, "Toi Solier, come and come along up." "What do you mean?" he demands. "You're supposed to bring toys, not visitors. Those are the orders of Santa Claus." The Scout helps Rupert out and smiles. "Don't worry, he says." This is Rupert Bear and I've brought him here especially to see Santa Claus and we want to see him at once!"

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WINDOW ON THE WORLD

Rome.—A group of Rome black marketeers in food are to use the Rome City Council for suppressing their market because they say they have been paying the Council £2,000 a month in market licences.

BIGGEST EAST OF SUEZ

Bombay.—The biggest floating dock made East of Suez lies complete, though in halves, in Bombay harbour. Capable of docking ships of 50,000 tons displacement, the dock was made to the British Admiralty's order and cost over £1,000,000. It is a self-contained mid-sea repair unit—895 feet long, 172 feet broad, and containing 20,000 tons of steel—all made in India.

VISAS FOR JERSEY

Stockholm.—The Swedish authorities have granted visas to 1,500 German men, women and children to enter Sweden with permission to work and settle down there. Allied authorities in Germany are granting these people exit visas.

These people have to prove by means of a written statement by two reliable Swedes that they have not been Nazis and have done no military service in Denmark or Norway. Swedish public opinion is not entirely pleased with this move.

THEY SHARED A CELL

Paris.—A farm labourer and an air force sergeant shared a cell in Rochefer prison and wondered at 20th Century judicial logic. The farmer owed the sergeant some money and couldn't pay it so he offered his 14-year-old daughter in exchange. The deal was made, papers signed. She ran home and was taken back. Then she left the sergeant. The two approached the police to find her—and wound up in the cooler.

FATAL 100TH BIRTHDAY

Toronto.—Drinking and smoking in moderation never harmed anyone, said William Henry Johnston on his 100th birthday. A few days later he died of burns caused when his mustache caught fire while lighting his pipe.

SOME CAN DO IT

New York.—Victor Sardi, once a dishwasher in London's Old Victoria Restaurant, is retiring as proprietor of Broadway's best known restaurant.

FELT A FOOL

Rome.—Pietro Giovannini, 17-year-old Rome student, was tired of an unsuccessful love affair, so decided on a dramatic suicide. At midnight in an old Roman temple he drew his knife to stab himself, fainted with fright and woke up in hospital. "I do feel a fool," he told doctors.

UNHAPPY ENDING

Johannesburg.—Miss Barbara Evans of Durban was making wedding arrangements when she heard that her fiance, George Owens, second in command of the City of Lincoln salvage operations off the Cape Coast, had been injured.

She caught a special plane but half way to destination learned by wireless that Owens had died in an explosion aboard the stricken liner.

Miss Evans flew over the wreck later, and scattered the ashes of her fiance, who was cremated.

BIZARRE INCIDENT

Rome.—Emilia Monforte, 55, recently dismissed from a mental home, has been playing the piano, reading French novels, cooking, washing, ironing and shining the shoes of her 57-year-old brother, Munilo, who had been dead in the house for 24 days. A friend discovered the death and reported to the police. They had to smash the door as Emilia refused to open it, shouting: "Leave me alone with the big toy I have wanted since I was a child."

CHOO CHOO MOVIES

Washington.—An express train which runs daily between Washington and Cincinnati will show films, some of them British, twice nightly free of charge.

DEATH SHIP

Calcutta.—Sometime in October the world's first death ship sailed from Calcutta. It was a specially constructed American transport which carried the remains of some 4,000 American soldiers and airmen who died in SEAC fighting.

"LEAD" POISONING

Nuremberg.—In the desperate days of September 1944, after the fall of Paris, German scientists were ordered to produce effective, poison bullets. They designed one and tried it out on concentration camp prisoners.

The bullets were of 7.65 calibre and filled with crystals of aconitin nitrate. Having been made to lie down, five men were shot in the upper part of the left thigh. No effects of poison being observed, two were reprimed.

With the other three, motor agitation set in and foaming saliva flowed so quickly swallowing could not cope with it. They died eventually.

WENT BERSERK

Sofia.—A flour mill owner at Asenovgrad, killed six in an excess of madness after being unable to take possession of his mill from the tenants because of an unfavourable court decision. Single-handed he rallied 20 workers until armed militia arrived.

Not Worried With 300 Spare Rooms

The housing shortage does not bother Harry Platt of Toronto. For the last five years he and his wife lived in a "house" with 300 spare rooms.

Their home is an old, disused passenger steamer, which has lain at Dead End anchorage in Toronto harbour for nine years.

Platt works at home, too. He is the watchman of the big, four-deck, sidewheel boat—Associated Press.

TO-DAY ONLY

KINGS

At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



TO-MORROW: BY POPULAR REQUEST

M-G-M'S BIG TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL!
ESTHER WILLIAMS * VAN JOHNSON in

"THRILL OF A ROMANCE"

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HAKIN & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG., GL. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY

HELD OVER!

LAST FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.10 & 9.15 P.M.



TO-MORROW —
"REUNITED ROMANCE"
CANTONESE DIALOGUE PICTURE
In Technicolor
PHOTOGRAPHED & PRODUCED BY
GRANDVIEW STUDIO IN U.S.A.

TO-DAY ONLY

Condemned Man Is Divorced

London, Feb. 12. Walter Graham Rowland, 38-year-old convicted murderer heard yesterday that his appeal against the second death sentence passed on him had been dismissed.

With the dismissal came the revelation that his wife had been granted a divorce in December, which had been kept secret so that the murder trial jury might not be prejudiced.

Rowland was sent to Borstal in 1927 for the attempted murder by strangling of a 16-year-old girl, Ann Schofield.

On his release he married, and after his wife died remarried. His second wife was the girl he had once tried to kill, Ann Schofield.

In 1934 Rowland strangled his two-year-old baby daughter and was sentenced to death, though he consistently pleaded his innocence. This sentence was commuted to one of life imprisonment but he served only six years before being released to join the army in 1940.

Again Protested Innocence

Rowland was sentenced to death again in January for the murder of a 40-year-old woman on a boisterous site in Manchester. Again he protested his innocence.

It was while this trial was pending that his wife claimed and was granted a divorce on the grounds of cruelty.

The condemned man had based his appeal on a "confession" said to have been made by a fellow prisoner who is stated to have admitted the killing, and on Monday when he heard the Lord Chief Justice dismiss his appeal Rowland shouted, as he had done so often before; "I am an innocent man." It is now considered likely that his collector will ask leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

David John Ware, a clerk who is serving a sentence for theft, may not be called on to give the "confession" which the authorities, it is stated, believe is false.—Associated Press.

REDS ATTACK PEILING GATE

Pelting, Feb. 12. Government military leaders held an emergency conference in the wake of the Chinese Communists' most daring raid on the east gate of Pelting.

Chinese newspapers reported the attackers fired several buildings, killed 200 persons and freed 68 prisoners from a Government jail.

The few hundred defenders around the east gate were attacked and forced to retreat for an armoured train to repel the hit and run assault.

One report said the Communists smashed through the east gate, another said some scaled the wall.

Buildings reported to be set afire were a district government building, housing a jail, a police station, a railroad depot, a water tower, supply stations, an army hospital and a military building.—Associated Press.

COMING TO THE KING'S

M-G-M's WILD-WEST MUSICAL!



WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE



THE BIRDS OF HONGKONG

Field Identification
and Field Note Book
by G. A. C. Herklots

NOW ON SALE
\$7.50

South China Morning Post
and Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

THE PARKERS . . .

by HODGES



Europe In Grip Of Icy Weather

London, Feb. 11. In many parts of Europe ice, snow and bitterly low temperatures have dislocated transport, held up food supplies and clogged the wheels of industry. Reuter despatches from continental centres said to-night.

The freeze-up of German inland waterways has deprived Hamburg of coal supplies. With stocks available to last only two and a half days, the state electric power works has introduced an emergency programme by which current is to be switched off except for a short period during the day.

Forty-four persons died from frost-bite in Hamburg between January 1 and February 4, while 152 persons suffering from frost-bite were admitted to hospital, the British Control Commission announced to-day.

The American-controlled port of Dremen is clogged by nearly 150,000 tons of wheat and flour products which cannot be forwarded because of traffic dislocation, the German news service in the United States Zone reported.

The agency also reported that planes will drop bombs on the ice which has formed on the Rhine over a five kilometre stretch near the Loreley Rock.

It is feared that when the thaw comes, the temporary Rhine bridges will be carried away by floods.

Ice-floes in the Po river, in northern Italy, have smashed the main bridge over the river at Piacenza.

At Scheveningen, Holland, the crew of a Dutch trawler reported having had to break their ship free from the ice before they could return to port.

Extraordinary cold was reported throughout Norway, in a message from Oslo. Sixty-six degrees of frost was registered at Engerdal. Frost, together with labour shortage for woodcutting and transport, has caused difficulty in maintaining supplies of fuel.—Reuter.

CURRENCY SLUMP

CHIANG SEEKS ADVICE

Shanghai, Feb. 12. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asked his leading financial and economic advisers for suggestions to end the nation's financial debacle.

For the third straight day the Chinese national currency dropped at record speed, losing as much as 2,000 points in a single hour in relation to the US dollar.

The Chinese dollar plunged to 19,000 to one US dollar on the black-market—a one day drop of 4,500 points.

From Canton to Peiping the price of rice soared.

Hoarders cleaned out stocks in many shops in Shanghai.

In many cities merchants withdraw their stocks rather than sell for the cheapening currency.—Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 12. The United States government expressed growing concern to-day over China's deepening economic crisis, most prominently evidenced at present by the nation's sagging currency.

Through a State department spokesman, the government said it was following developments in China most closely and was receiving constant information thereof from the Embassy at Nanking and the Consulate-General at Shanghai, but declined to disclose the nature of these advices.—Associated Press.

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Most of the landing permits had been issued over a year ago on the application of close relatives who were able to guarantee the immigrants' maintenance and accommodation as refugees or displaced victims of enemy persecution.

The Dutch Shipping Ministry, Mr Calwell said, had advised Mr Frank Keith, an officer of the office of the Australian Minister, to the Netherlands that the liner was carrying 600 persons with landing permits for settlement in Australia. He had no knowledge of the reported figure of 900 passengers.

He had pressed for a 25 per cent limit of passages to Jewish aliens but was advised that considerable hardship would ensue if the embarkation plans were not followed.—Reuter.

However, for government now to increase that valuation 50% for the purposes of purchase is grossly unfair. There are those I know, who neither fought for Hongkong nor suffered internment; who lost little if anything and who, I strongly submit, were not entitled to the amenities of Custodian furniture; and then there are those like myself who spent three years and eight months in Shamshui po while the Japs took all we had. It is on the latter majority (it pleases me to think that, perhaps, we are a majority) that the imposition falls.

It is almost Hitlerism to say—Take it or leave it, and it completely boggles the question to argue that the furniture cannot be bought on the open market at the same prices to-day. We know that, and that is why I call ourselves the "buyers at pistol point."

If the proceeds are to be credited to the Japanese Reparations bill, why are we, of all people, forced to inflate that credit?

Or am I wrong? Do we owe the Japs something or do they owe us? Perhaps, the loss of several of my friends and everything I possessed was my fault?

I don't know what other valuations were, but I do know that the stuff (it's nothing more) I've got could have been bought pre-war for two-thirds of what is being asked, maybe the 50% increase.

The two vessels will have their real trial at the end of this month when they return to evacuate the party still at Little America.—United Press.

The thinnest coating of Ross Barrier was enough to make past expeditions to race for open waters to the north. But to-day the two most destructive icebreakers ever constructed were crashing without trouble through a barrier that was well on its way to becoming formidable.

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Bullets have stopped flying, but by Golly! the war's still on.

EQUITY.

Etna Activity Causes Panic Among Villagers

Catania, Feb. 11. A wave of panic swept small villages on the slopes of Mount Etna to-day when the loftiest volcano in Europe showed renewed signs of activity. Masses of molten lava and ashes were hurled high in the air from the volcano, illuminating the truncated cone of Etna which has been silent since 1917.

Although the observation station advised that there was no danger, the terror-stricken inhabitants of the village of Nicolosi marched in a supplementary procession to the outskirts of the village reaching the locality of Altarelli where they prayed in a chapel.—United Press.

Mark Clark Lectures Gusev On Freedom

London, Feb. 11. Plain-spoken General Mark Clark to-day bluntly informed the Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Feodor Gusev, that the United States would not agree to any clause in the proposed Austrian peace treaty which would give the Soviet Union, or any other nation, excuse to interfere in Austria's internal affairs.

In a sizzling session at unheated Lancaster House, Gen Clark lectured Mr Gusev on American principles concerning freedom of speech and press, and the usually smiling Gusev also lost his temper.

"We stopped just short of shooting at each other," one of Gen Clark's aides said.

The row started when Mr Gusev attempted to insert a clause banning "pan-Germanic propaganda" in a repeated effort to suppress newspapers which "made any reference to Germany which was not derogatory."

Sources close to Gen Clark said he feared Soviet interpretation of the proposed clause might conceivably go so far as to include speaking German, playing German music or presentation of German operas.

They said the Soviet member of the Control Council once attempted to penalise a newspaper for an article which stated: "Austria retains some of Germany's best cultural heritage."

Prohibition of the anchluss was agreed upon in principle, with the United States agreeing to the French and British proposals thereon, which provided exclusion of pan-Germanic activities. The deputies also agreed on the human rights clause.—United Press.

More Refugees For Australia

Melbourne, Feb. 11. The Australian Immigration Minister, Mr Arthur Calwell, stated to-day that the Australian Government had no part in arranging passages in the Dutch liner *Johan de Witt*, which left Marseilles on Saturday with a reported total of nearly 1,000 Jewish refugees from Poland, Austria and Hungary on board.

He added that the ship, on her way to Australia via Batavia, Java, was not under any form of charter to the Australian Government.

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EQUITY.

CRAZY PATTERNS

The surface of this great sheet broke as it was attacked by the ice-breakers. Giant slabs of ice were hurled atop one another and immediately froze together in crazy patterns. The snow covering the ice clung to the slabs as they were hurled aside, and the water tossed up by the boats froze instantly into disordered mass.

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